THE WORKERS MUST RALLY TO THE DEFENSE!

W I W
EMANCIPATION
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

WORKERS!—"DO NOT SORROW—ORGANIZE!"

# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

Vol. 1.—No. 42 One Dollar a Year SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917 Six Months 50c Whole No. 42

## JACKS ANSWERING I. W. W. BATTLE CALL

Fellow Workers:—

For the first time in the history of the Weyerhauser Lumber Trust, the slaves of the piratical Lumber Barons have risen in revolt.

All thru the North Woods of Minnesota the clarion call of rebellion is re-echoing; the "jacks" have answered the call to battle to the number of Four Thousand or more; the camps are silent, the mills are closed down and the crack of the gleaming axe, the crash of the falling giants of the forest is no more heard. The camps are deserted, save for the presence of the slinking, currish gunmen, who are keeping watch and ward of the property of their masters, the "Lumber Barons."

Long has it been the boast of these "Lumber Barons" that their men, their "timber beasts," as they contemptously called them, could not be organized; they were satisfied, they were meek and sufficiently humble, these "jacks." So the Lumber Kings fondly thought, everybody else might rebel and fight for better conditions but not the lumber workers, not the sawmill worker, not the "timber beast."

But the increasing misery, the heavier exactions placed upon the lumber workers by their masters, the indescribably filthy condition under which the "jacks" and their companions in misery, the sawmill workers, were forced to live by the greedy Lumber Barons, these modern industrial porates, who, not content with stealing from the people of this land the splendid forests of beautiful timber, the heritage of nature to all men, and not an idle few, seek to force the very people from whom they have stolen the land and the forests to work in their stolen possessions for a mere pittance, a beggarly wage that will not permit of anything but a mere existence for these men who cut down trees, saw up the lumber into finished products that beautiful, necessary and useful things can be made for mankind.

### Sudden, Unlooked-for, Bewildering.

But even the worm will turn. Human endurance has it's limits, and this limit of endurance was reached by the "jack" and the sawmill workers, and like a bolt from the blue, with a suddenness that bewildered the Lumber Barons, who had counted so strongly upon the submissiveness of their slaves, the "jacks" and the sawmill workers left their jobs, raised the banner of revolt and demanded from their masters conditions that would lift them from the level of the beasts to the plane of decent manhood.

The "Lumber Trusts" answered this demand of the oppressed lumber workers with all the forces of violence and coercion. Guamen were imported by the hundreds, active workers were thrown into jail by the scores; all the forces of law and order were used in the interests of the Lumber Kings. The sheriffs of the various counties where the strike was in progress, and the police departments thruout the territory where the strikers were battling for human conditions were without exception owned body and soul by these soulless Lumber Companies. The "Steel Trust" on the Mesaba Iron Range obligingly lent their army of gunmen, imported during the Iron Miners Strike to their co-partners in robbery, the "Lumber Trust," to help in their nefarious work of driving the strikers back to work at the point of a gun and to keep at work those slaves who had not yet revolted.

But all in vain were their gunmen, their police, their sheriffs and their deputies; the strikers stood firm, are still standing firm. But the powers arrayed against them are great, they are looking to the rest of the working class for assistance, they are not asking any aid for the single men, but, fellow workers, there are married men with many mouths to feed amongst the strikers, men who have wives and loved ones depending upon them and it is for them we are asking assistance, just a little is all we need. This strike is almost won, nay, it is won. Already the Lumber Trust has granted many of the demands of the strikers. Wages have risen, conditions have been improved and it is only a matter of a week or so, if the rest of the working class will rally to the side of the lumber workers in this great fight, before the "jacks" and the sawmill workers can go back to work as men and not "timber beasts."

Fellow workers, your duty is plain. These men are workers; they need your assistance. The time may come when you will need their assistance. Do not forget them in their hour of need and they will not forget you if you need their assistance in the future. Remember a victory by these striking lumber workers against the Lumber Trust is a victory for you, for the entire working class.

Send all funds to Ted Fraser, 530 West First St., Duluth, Minn.

GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE
Bennie Waushawsky, Chairman.




**Funds are urgently needed for the defense of the Everett prisoners. Get action NOW! Use all methods and use them immediately. Send all funds to Herbert Mahler, Secretary-Treasurer, Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.**

## LABOR'S GROWING SOLIDARITY AT MONSTER MEETING

By C. E. Payne.

That the workers of Seattle are awake to the doom which the masters of the open shop are preparing for them, and that they are marshalling to the call of class solidarity, was proven on Sunday, January 21st, when between five and six thousand people crowded Dreamland Rink in protest against the methods of the employers. Faces grim, sad and resolute filled the vast auditorium tier on tier, telling better than could any on the platform of the growing consciousness of class identity of interest and class struggle for freedom.

Charles Ashleigh, chairman for the afternoon, was introduced by Mr. Parker of the Seattle Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee. Fellow Worker Ashleigh said that the Everett tragedy was to be considered at this meeting not as a detached event, but as part of the organized action used by the organized employers against the organization of the workers.

He then called for the singing of the song which the men on the Verona sang as they neared the Everett dock, the song which Rabinovitz died singing. A choir of some three hundred grim and determined men sang this battle song of the English Transport Workers, now one of the marching songs of the poletarians of the world.

### Our Representatives.

Then spoke Sam Sadler, president of the I. L. A., of Seattle. The keynote to this address was "Too long has Labor turned the other cheek." He showed that the Everett affair was "but an incident in the age-long struggle of the workers for freedom." "The workingclass, may they always be right—but in any event the workers. The martyrdoms in Everett are but a goad to us. These workers did not die in vain; those who are in jail are but our representatives in the class war. Everyone here should so act that you, the workingclass, can say that you are worthy of their deeds. The object of all workers should be to consecrate themselves to the workingclass. The masters have no fear of servile slaves. We will take for our slogan the world for the workingclass as the only useful class in society." He made a plea to place no reliance on leaders, but to educate and organize.

The next speaker was J. A. Macdonald, the editor of the Industrial Worker. This speaker said that he saw many other groups of workers back of this group here today. Six thousand workers, as grim warriors of the class war, were tying up the biggest paper mill in the world and demanding the release of the men in Everett. A new thing, the same thing, was manifest in Australia where conscription was destroyed by the solidarity of the workers; where the workers have broken the fetish of the British Parliament and forced the release of twelve men from jail. The workers are awakening to a clear view of the meaning of Bloody Sunday. In the place of five murdered in Everett, there are five thousand agitators here today. He spoke of the fact that the "Industrial Worker" of Nome Alaska in order to keep in touch with the greatest outrage in labor history yesterday, ordered 1,500 words on the Everett outrage cabled there. Go to the Signal Corps Cable office and you will find it costs you twenty-eight cents a word to send a message to Nome.

### Not Safe to Convict.

Free speech will yet be established in Everett on a scale made possible thru the murder of our five fighters. The courts are realizing that it is not always safe to convict, as back of their court stands the Supreme Court of the working-class. Today I go to Everett and I will tell them of this meeting. I will say to them: "Don't worry boys. Behind you are the workers of the world. You represent workers who are no longer asleep."

### Would Rather Have Murdered Them All.

Then followed Gurley Flynn. She said that a week ago she had spoken to Jews, Russians and Italians on the East side of New York. She said that they were watching Everett as closely as was this audience and with the same determination. "The only reason there are seventy-four being tried is that they were not killed. Nothing would have pleased the Lumber Trust so well as seeing them all killed and none of them tried."

"The death of the workers is nothing to the bosses. They have regard only for one of their own members. There is no evidence of the worker's guilt, but there is plenty of evidence of the bosses' vengeance.

"The Everett tragedy was not primarily the result of a free-speech fight; it was a fight against all organized labor on the Pacific Coast. Winning means better conditions for us, but we are fighting the capitalist class which goes back to the most brutal barbarism the moment their dollars are jeopardized.

"The men in Everett are seeking no one's sympathy; now is the time to defend yourselves in the persons of these seventy-four, for the heritage we leave to the next generation will be in the conditions that we make here and now. The day will come when we will do more than ask for collections, when we will declare the general strike, but now we must call for a collection to carry on the fight."

### The Audience Express Solidarity.

Here Miss Flynn stopped while the audience expressed their feelings of revolt against their condition of social and industrial enslavement by donating three hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-two cents to carry on the fight.

Fellow Worker Ashleigh then introduced Scott Bennett, one of the great radicals of Australia, who has been touring the United States for some time. He said that it was a mistake to suppose that the Everett tragedy was a detached affair. "The masters are ready to repeat that or worse at any time that their profits are endangered. No matter where we are, in what part of the world, the rights of the people are as nothing compared to the power of the masters so long as exploitation and private ownership of industry exist. How long will it take the workers to understand that all governments are but committees of the masters?" He showed how the press and the courts are used to keep the workers in ignorance. "But," he said, "when soporifics fail the club and the gun are ready." I am not an I. W. W. myself, but they are dear to me, for by God, they fight, they fight, THEY FIGHT!—Here the audience went

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

## FIVE STATES NEED I. W. W. OIL-WORKERS

There is considerable work going on in the oil industry in the states of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Illinois.

The Prairie Pipe Line Company is to start a pipe line from Paola, Kans., to Wood River, Ill. There will be camps every forty miles of the distance. The bosses known to be against organized labor to the point of open discrimination are Kid O'Donnell, Red Horse, Mike Richmond and Jamieson. Ed. Whalen and Pete McLaughlin will not go out of their way to fight organization. This will be a great opportunity for members of the I. W. W. to get on the job and make the entire line a solid I. W. W job.

The Empire Pipe Line Company has a camp one mile west of Gordon, Kans. It also has two camps at Gordon. At these camps there will be no objection to organization, as some of the foremen went to line up also. This firm has a camp a Ponca City, Okla., and is contemplating other camps between Gordon and Ponca City.

The Booth & Flynn Company have four camps and are having considerable labor trouble. They are extremely hostile to any organization. Their workers have to walk to and from work on their own time, at times a distance of five miles. The food is inferior in quality and insufficient in quantity.

On the other hand, the men working for the St. Claire Company walk to and from work on the company's time They are furnished good food and are not rushed so much as is generally the case. This company is contemplating the placing of an eight inch pipe line from Cushing, Okla., to Chicago, Ill. They will have camps every forty miles. The Booth & Flynn Company is to have the contract for this work and will furnish everything, including the pipe. Another opportunity to organize on the job!

There is pipe line work at camps near Gasoline Station, Okla. There are also camps a few miles from town. Pipe line camps will be found at Morris, Council Hill, Hamilton Switch, Cleveland, Osage Junction,, Horning, Big Heart, Yale, Shamrock and Copper.

Work is being done by the Magnolia Petroleum Company at two camps near Addington, Texas. Union men will not be discriminated against at these camps.

The Texas Pipe Line Company and the Gulf Pipe Line Company have a number of camps at various places in Texas. These companies do their own work—they do not let contracts

There is work for the Gypsy Oil Company from Jenks to Bald Hill, Okla. Wages are: $3.50 on tongs; $3.00 ditching. Board is $1.00 a day.

Drumright, Okla., has two pipe line camps, and a big paving job will be started at the end of January.

The Magnolia Petroleum Company's pipe line from Augusta will start in the very near future. A three-story City Hall is to be erected at Augusta, the construction of which will start at once.

A large number of live-wire delegates are needed in the oil fields. Let us get together and organize the oil fields into the One Big Union.

All rebels are invited to visit the I. W. W. Hall at 411 School St., Augusta,, Kans., where they will find a welcome.—J. R. Parker.

## HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS.

On January 31st, at 8 p. m., the Hotel and Restaurant Workers of Denver will hold a mass meeting at the Swiss Club Hall, 1416 Larimer Street, for the purpose of discussing the organization so badly needed among these workers in the city of Denver. Those who are dissatisfied with the conditions under which they work, and who have the manhood to organize, are asked to attend this meeting.

Join the Hotel and Restaurant Workers of the I. W. W. and eliminate the rotten conditions of your present drudgery.

—Dan Dailey.

## "TIMBERBEAST" CONVICTED.

PARK FALLS, Wis.—Jack Beaton was given six months here on January 17th. The charge was that he was carrying a gun as protection against the hundreds of gunmen the Lumber Trusts have deputized. During his trial one hundred gunmen were in the court room. Fearing the lumberjacks would make a jail delivery Beaton was immediately removed to Phillips.

Fellow Worker H. W. Spencer, card 298142, initiated at Portland, was held up near Redding and his card taken from him.

GEORGE LOOFT, Secretary,
Redding, Local.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the Western Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World.
BOX 1857, SEATTLE, WASH.

J. A. MAC DONALD, Managing Editor

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|---|---|
| Subscription, Yearly | $1.00 |
| Canada, Yearly | 1.50 |
| Subscription, Six Months | .50 |
| Subscription, Three Months | .25 |
| Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada) | .02½ |
| Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States) | .02 |

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
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Jos. J. Ettor — General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
William Wiertola, F. H. Little, C. L. Lambert, Richard Brazier and Francis Miller.

Entered as second-class matter March 28, 1916, at the post office at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of March 3, 1879.


## The Digestion that Failed.

FELLOW Worker J. A. Buck sent the "Industrial Worker" a copy of the Labor Digest. It digested fine when dealing with the proposed law for enforced arbitration to which it is extremely favorable. Sam Gompers is all right, only a little too radical. There are tears in its eyes over the death of a few scabs in Los Angeles, as it pleads that the McNamaras should not be pardoned—but still it is able to partially digest the labor problem. When it hits the "Anarchists and thugs calling themselves I. W. W.'s" good-bye digestion. It immediately gets the colic. One of its spasms is directed against Sabotage, "that contemptible, cowardly, treacherous policy of robbing the men that employ them, limitation of output, destruction of machinery, ruin of material, all the sneaking, disloyal policies of the traitor to his employer and to his country, are the basis on which they build." After this tirade about what we do to our dear—yes, very dear, hellishly expensive—masters, the editor says: "They do not work, and will not let others work." Yet he blames the members of the I. W. W. for robbing the men who employ them. We don't work, yet we rob our employers! Bum logic—proof of bum digestion!

"Many of them are foreigners, who have not the slightest conception of the meaning of free government—who do not know the difference between this government and the despotism under which they have lived." The editor is correct. It is rather sad that men born under a depotism should not be able to tell the difference betwen that despotism and the "free government" of the United States. Perhaps they do not see a difference as there is none to be seen.

After much more in regard to free government and the obedience to law, the editor says: "The I. W. W. is the avowed enemy of every policy that has made this country the best and greatest on earth." Stick out your chest! He next says, that the I. W. W.'s are more dangerous than any foreign foe.

As is usual with writers for the bosses who are strong advocates of Law and Order, he ends by advising lawlessness for the masters. He says: "We do not believe in Lynch law, but Lynch law was necessary at times during pioneer days before the coming of civilization and the enforcement of the law in an orderly manner, and until the national government takes some cognizance of the acts of these desperadoes, we believe the farmers and business men have the right to protect themselves in the only available way."

## A Hundred-Million Steal.

ACCORDING to the recently issued report of the Geological Survey, during the past year, ten mines in the State of Arizona made a clear profit of thirty-four million dollars. The mining capitalists of the five states of Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington and Idaho made a net profit of over one hundred million dollars.

What did they give in return for this vast amount of wealth? They did not function as the directors of industry; this was done by superintendents and foremen wage workers. They took no part in the production of this wealth. They would be unable to describe any of the processes thru which it was produced. As for doing the work, it would seem to them degrading.

Of course they put capital into the mining industry. Thus does the apologist for capitalism try to wiggle away from the logic of doom. But what is capital? According to their best economist, Adam Smith, capital is accumulated labor product. Thru the ruling system of production, certain groups of capitalists have been able to accumulate the product of the workers in the past. This accumulated product of the labor of the workers gives these groups of capitalists the right to rob them on a greater scale than before.

"Yes, but they take certain chances of losing their capital." They surely do, but never to a worker, always to another capitalist. The capitalist takes the risk of losing what was never his, except thru robbery. On the other hand it is pointed out that the worker never needs to take any chances, their loss is assured! For example, the workers in the mining industry in five states lost one hundred million dollars of the product of their labor. So insidious a thing is capitalism that the most of those who donated the hundred million do not know it. When the workers discover the millions they are paying for their enslavement, Hell will break lose for the bosses; the workers are having their's now.

At present, when the I. W. W. says, that the workers should be given the full product of their toil and that bosses should die on what is left, thousands of the workers will say that is too radical. Robbing the miners of five states of one hundred million a year is not too radical. Certainly not, it is just prosperity!

## "Lawanorder" Lawlessness.

PERHAPS, it is intimate contact with murderers that makes the authorities of Everett so careless. The general method is to place men in jail to protect those on the outside. In Everett, considering the class of people who are in control, it would be logical to place those to be protected in jail.

One of the men in the jail at Everett on a charge of first-degree murder was some time ago taken out of the jail by ex-Sheriff McRae with the purpose of concocting a story that could be used for swearing away the liberties of the victims of Everett plutocracy. The idea was to manufacture evidence. This plan proved a bomerang as the prisoner, with the true I. W. W. spirit, was not willing to gain his liberty at the expense of his fellow workers. He used the authorities, whose intention it was to use him. After getting away from them he came to Seattle—a man under a murder charge, loose thru the efforts of the authorities, who are supposed to uphold the law. After a time he went back to Everett and demanded that he be jailed and tried for murder.

This is getting to be a habit with members of the I. W. W. charged with murder. Evidently the officials do not very strongly believe their own charges.

Another instance was when Fellow Worker Beyer, charged with first-degree murder, was held in Seattle after the seventy-three other men were removed to Everett. He was held on the supposition that they would be able to fix on him some other crime. We suppose if he had even stolen a chicken at any time in his life, he would have been tried for this instead of for murder. Certainly an unusual performance!

Still under a charge of murder he remained in Seattle for over five weeks. Finally, seeing that the officers did not seem to want him, he went to Everett and demanded that the charges against him be dismissed or that he stand trial.

The Commercial Club and their henchmen should be more careful. How disagreeable it would be to have members of the I. W. W., charged with murder, murdered by the murderers of Everett while at large.

## Laws Cut No Timber.

THE Legislature and Senate of the State of Minnesota are rushing thru a bill which will give the Governor the power to spend $50,000 in fighting the I. W. W. This is a development of the strike of the lumberworkers of Northern Minnesota.

We fail to see where this will help the bosses of Northern Minnesota to any extent. The lumberworkers refuse to work. The territory is already filled with gunmen, but neither gunmen nor legislators can take the place of lumberjacks.

There is only one way in which the legislators can help conditions and that is by declaring a recess and themselves doing some of the scabbing to which they are so favorable.

They would probably cut their throats if they tried to handle an axe. This might, however, be one of the noblest acts of their legislative career. It is noticeable that the class of parasites who howl how good the conditions are for the lumberjacks of Northern Minnesota seem to side-step these conditions for themselves. Those who say labor is holy are not usually very religious.

## Putting a Premium on Scabs.

THE bosses always put a premium on scabbery and it is right that they should, as without the scabs they would be unable to defeat the organized workers. President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe, has been famous, not as a scab-lover—no boss is that—but as a scab-user. He has announced a bonus of ten per cent for all employees who have been in the service for two years or more, and who are not identified with the brotherhoods.

We expect a great many other masters to do the same. This type of bonus system is but another manner of dividing the workers. It is in line with the recent tendencies of Capitalism to cater to the worker in order to prolong his slavery. It is, however, a tribute to the power of organization and an expression of the dread in which the masters hold workingclass organization.

## Where Blame Lies.

EVERY few days a copy of one of the capitalist sheets, with a reprint of Page 23 of the I. W. W. Song Book, "The Christians at War," is sent to the "Industrial Worker." Some of them say it is a horrible song. Others say that it is the marching song of the I. W. W. We feel sure the I. W. W. will never fall so low as to fit the words of this song, which is a terrible indictment and true description of the activities of the Christians fighting for King or Kaiser in warring Europe. That we should have hurled at our heads that we are no better than the Christians of Europe is certainly a new charge for the capitalist press to make against us.

To all such criticism we would answer: "If you do not like the song, do not blame the I. W. W. Blame rather those who misguidedly call themselves Christians, confusing murder and Christianity."

WITH a masterclass court, a Lumber Trust prosecutor, an M. and M. detective and lawyer, and Monopoly's own law book, we know what the courts would like to do to the Everett prisoners. On the other side is the power of the workers in industry! Will they use it?

After studying the war situation, The Daily Industrial Worker of Nome, Alaska, comes to the conclusion that Wilson is the best president England ever had.

## BATTLESHIP!!!

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

The men in jail in Everett have built a battleship! And, according to the Everett and Seattle daily press, it is a superdreadnought!

The coming of the new Sheriff, McCulloch, inspired hopes in the boys that some of the brutality of McRae's regime would be abated. To some extent this hope was fulfilled, inasmuch as they were allowed to receive newspapers, letters and literature. Also, they could have visitors on regular visiting days.

I notice that the Everett Tribune on Jan. 23rd, dilates fulsomely in one of its editorials on the wonderful clemency and generosity of the authorities in allowing the prisoners the benefits to which every untried prisoner is entitled! This sheet, which is more aptly named the "Tribulation," owing to the agonies that any person of average education undergoes when reading the painful English of the young High School near-graduate gentlemen who compose its staff, has for long even outstripped the "Herald" in its brazen assumption of the part of kept mistress to the Lumber Trust. That is to say it outstrips the "Herald" when it doesn't copy it. For the "Tribune" usually appears in the rosy morn with a few columns of stuff which her contemporary printed the evening before! They don't even seem to be able to afford a rehash man.

The food at the jail, however, continued to be of the same rotten quality. The cooking was execrable. The men, confined as they were, suffered greatly from the effects of this and continually sought relief. The Sheriff had promised to get a new cook who would not murder their digestions, but the promises did not materialize.

As several of their number were suffering from the improper diet, the prisoners, for the sake of their health, decided to take immediate action. So they took it. It took the form of a battleship of heroic proportions. For some hours in the jail it sounded as tho the hammers of hell were beating upon the hollow brains of capitalist editors, such was the loud and lusty reverberation. Moore was hastily sent for. He went in hot haste from Seattle to Everett and was met in the county jail by a bunch of broad-smiling "wobblies." There was some talk between the prisoners and the District Attorney and the Sheriff, in which mutual differences were discussed. Finally, however, it was decided that a new prison cook should be obtained. Whereupon all signs of battleship ceased—except the wreckage, which was pretty obvious.

The repairing of the damage has cost the County over $900 and the newspapers are howling their heads off about the terrible expense to which the wicked I. W. W.'s are putting the County. These same sheets, however, did not mention a word about the thousands of dollars spent for special deputies and Pinkertons. Oh, no, no! These fair but frail ladies of the press are too wary to risk losing their "protectors" the bold, brave lumber barons.

The stupendously scintillating person who writes the "Tribune" editorial says, in part:

"The fact is, and that is proven anywhere a crowd of I. W. W. are arrested, that the I. W. W. is the same in jail as he is out."

Good readers, attune your ears to these limpid cadences! For this person,—unconsciously and accidentally, no doubt,—speaks words of wisdom.

**"The I. W. W. is the same in jail as he is out"!!!** Right you are, madam! **He is!** And the damned slimy detective curs regret it to this day that he is the same in jail as out; incorruptible! You bet your meal-ticket he is the same!

The I. W. W. believes in economic freedom out of jail and in jail.

The I. W. W. is just as determined to put an end to prostitution,—mental as well as physical, Mr. Editor,—in jail as out of jail.

The I. W. W. is as determined that there shall be an end to hunger, slavery and unemployment,—in jail as out of jail.

The I. W. W.—in jail or out,—is resolved to put an end to the starvation of little children, the overworking of frail women, the grinding into economic serfdom of the majority of the human race.

Put an I. W. W. in jail and you but drive the iron deeper into his soul. Put him in jail and you rivet and cement his revolutionary determination. Put him in jail and he will think thoughts which, when carried into action, will shake your throne upon its basis of blood and tear-stained toil and one day force you into that which you dread: honest hard work!

**Long live the One Big Union!**

## BATTLESHIPS AND OCEANS

The Los Angeles Herald of Dec. 29th, contains a dispatch from Oxnard, Calif., saying, "All was peace and quiet in the Oxnard jail today after the riot started by J. H. Riley, an I. W. W., who tore a big iron bar from his cell door and wrecked the place. The other prisoners assisted in attempting to demolish the interior of the place. They piled the bedding on the concrete floor and set fire to it and after breaking all the dishes and the cook stove, broke off the water faucets, flooding the floor of the jail.'"

Building battleships is a usual thing with the I. W. W., it seems, but Fellow Worker Riley went one better by providing an ocean for the battleship.

**In the future we would ask correspondents to compress the facts into as small a space as possible in writing the "Industrial Worker." Those sending in copy should if it is typewritten always double space it and leave a lot of margin. This saves work for the editor and makes it easier for the printer to set up.**

## NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Australian papers, arriving in America, contain full accounts of the trials for treason of I. W. W. men. It is the writer's understanding that these men were released later; information to that effect having reached Chicago in a dispatch from Los Angeles, the dispatch saying that the government was forced to back down or face destruction of the cities.

I quote from the Sydney, Australia, Sun, of Oct. 12th, 1916, some of the details of the trials:

"The men charged were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chas. Reeve | Donald M'Pherson |
| Thomas Glynn | Donald Grant |
| Peter Larkin | William Teen |
| John Hamilton | William Beatty |
| Bernard Bob Besant | Morris Joseph Fagin |
| Thomas Moore | John Benjamin King" |

Long accounts are given of the alleged treasonable utterances of Reeve and Larkin, with accounts of how the men aided in the escape of an interned German. Following this is the story of Henry C. Scully, an assistant pharmaceutical chemist, apparently a sort of stool pigeon. The story of Scully is quoted directly from the Sydney Sun as follows. "He joined the I. W. W. a little over two years ago. He delivered two lectures to the members of the I. W. W. at their rooms on elementary chemistry and the manufacture of explosives. At one lecture he was asked a question concerning spontaneous combustion and the action of phosphorus. Witness discussed spontaneous combustion and the action of phosphorus, carbon-bisulphide, benzine and turpentie. One member asked him what the action of it would be. When phosphorus dissolved in carbon or any of its solvents was poured on anything likely to burn, the carbon would evaporate and the phosphorus, on becoming exposed to the air would ignite spontaneously. In case of it being wrapped up, it would take longer to ignite. He remained a member of the I. W. W. for three months."

Mr. Lamb, as counsel for the crown, conducted the direct examination of Scully. Counsel's questions and Scully's answers are taken direct from the Sydney Sun as follows:

Q. "Were you at Fagin's room again?"
A. "Yes. It was about the second week of August."

Q. "Was any experiment made on that occasion?"

A. "They burned some cotton waste. It had been soaked in a solution of saltpetre and dried. They did not consider it quite satisfactory and asked me if it could be improved upon. I said that sugar was generally used in connection with saltpetre or other chemicals to make them burn more fiercely."

Q. "Was anything further said? Was anything said about the fire brigade?"

A. "Fagin remarked that he knew of three members of the fire brigade who were I. W. W. men, and that one of them would hold the pressure of the water back as long as he could at any of the fires he was at."

According to the recent dispatch from Los Angeles, a minister, just arrived from Australia, said that the men charged with treason were released by the government after fires that broke out in Sydney every night had consumed property to the value of over $3,000,000.

—Harrison George.

## A GOOD PASSWORD.

I am not an I. W. W. for the reason that I am a farmer. I am a working man just the same; my password is Sabotage. I practiced sabotage for my own benefit before the I. W. W. came into existence. I believe it is, if intelligently used, more powerful than corrupt judges and capitalist gold combined. But the majority of the laboring men do not know what this word means, to say nothing of applying it in an intelligent manner. I will not try to tell you how you should run the paper, as it pleases me great now, but I would like to say that if a few papers like the Worker, Solidarity, etc., would use the word more and explain its meaning, it would do a lot towards educating the workers. I have seen a lot of workers who were discouraged, brighten up and take cheer after I had explained Sabotage and how I thought it could and should be used.

I may be mistaken, but I believe Sabotage would get the seventy-four men out of the Everett jail quicker than any other way.

—C. H. Berg.

* * *

The writer of this letter and others will be interested to know that the Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee has retained Lawyer Sabotage for the Defense of the Everett Prisoners.

## A FIENDISH CRIME.

According to advices from Hornbrook there is work at $2.50 for nine hours a day, with a charge of 75 cents for board. According to a letter received, there is room for fifty I. W. W.s and a number of delegates. Reports are that the town itself is hostile. A member of the I. W. W. was jailed there a little over a month ago. Someone set fire to the jail and he was burned to death.

Hornbrook is on top of the "Hump," a little south of the California-Oregon line. I. W. W. members going thru are asked to give the town a call.

Fellow Worker George W. Brown died at North Yakima a few days ago. The fellow workers there would like to get into communication with his brother Frank M. Brown. Anyone able to give any information is asked to communicate with Wesley L. Brown, 19 Front Street, North Yakima.

AUSTRALIA.

arriving in America, of the trials for treason it is the writer's understanding were released later; effect having reached from Los Angeles, the the government was or face destruction of

Sydney, Australia, Sun, se of the details of the

were:
Donald M'Pherson
Donald Grant
Wiliam Teen
William Beatty
Morris Joseph Fagin
John Benjamin King
given of the alleged of Reeve and Larkin, the men aided in the d German. Following Henry C. Scully, an as- chemist, apparently a The story of Scully is the Sydney Sun as fol- I. W. W. a little over delivered two lectures the I. W. W. at their y chemistry and the ssives. At one lecture stion concerning spon- nd the action of phos- ussed spontaneous com- of phosphorus, carbon- turpentine. One mem- the action of it would s dissolved in carbon s was poured on any- the carbon would evap- orus, on becoming ex- d ignite spontaneously, wrapped up, it would He remained a mem- or three months."

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## EVERETT WORKERS FOR I. W. W.

EVERETT, Wash., Jan. 22nd.—On Sunday morning the Everett Authorities had their peace disturbed by the revolt of the seventy-four I. W. W. members. During the last few weeks the sheriff had been feeding them on a foul concoction which he called mush, with a carrot and a turnip surrounded by an ocean of water, which they called stew, for variety. The diet finally palled on the prisoners and they used a direct method of calling the sheriff's attention to the fact. They began plastering all the walls with the mush. This was followed up by a genuine old-fashioned battleship which threatened to demolish the jail. The Sunday calm which wrapped the city of bugs was rudely shattered. A hurry-up call was made for Attorney Fed Moore to come from Seattle and stop the din which too strongly reminded the citizens of the crime of Everett officialdom. After the sheriff had promised to treat the prisoners better and supply them with food fit to feed human beings they were finally calmed.

### Everett Strong for Defense.

The response being given the workers who are getting signatures for a petition demanding a government investigation of the methods of the Everett Commercial Club is evidence of the feeling of the workers of Everett. Over three-quarters of those who are asked to sign the petition in a house to house canvas willingly do so. A few say that they would sign only that they would immediately be fired by their employers. There is not a city of its size in America that has done more to show their loathing of the lawless tactics of Everett officialdom than has Everett.

### A Successful Meeting.

On Sunday evening the I. W. W. hall was filled to its capacity at a meeting held to protest against the murder of the workers on November 5th. The audience was over half women, who, since the murder of the workers, have been doing yeoman duty for the working-class cause. The speaker of the evening was J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Industrial Worker.

The proceeds of the meeting was over twenty dollars. In addition the meeting brought the Industrial Worker a good sum in subscriptions.

At one of the biggest book stores of Everett the editor was told that the Industrial Worker had the largest sale of any of the papers they handled. More subs to the Industrial Worker are coming from Everett than from any city in the United States, with the exception of Seattle. This shows what the real people of Everett—the workers—think of the I. W. W.

## "THE HOME OF THE FREE."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 16th.—Seven men were arrested at San Bernardino charged with defrauding the railway thru riding on a freight. Five of these men were members of the I. W. W. The two who were not organized were promised fifty cents and their freedom if they would give evidence against the I. W. W. members. The unorganized bought fifty cents was too low. They gave evidence that they did not see them on the train. The train crew was called, but they could not identify them, or any others who had been on the train.

Despite this the judge said that the I. W. W. members were a hard lot and that something would have to be done. He gave two of the members a sentence of six months; two were given five months and one of them four months. The demand of the workers for a jury trial was denied. They were taken to the jail, then chained and beaten up. They were then put in an automobile and taken out to a road camp. Shortly after they got there, they were chained to their bunks and again beaten up by the cowardly thugs.

In California it does not take evidence to convict a worker of any crime.
—Press Committee.

A special business meeting of interest to all members of the I. W. W. working in the lumber industry on the Pacific Coast will be held at the I. W. W. Hall, Seattle, on Sunday, January 28th. All members of Local No. 432, who can attend, should be present.

## ALWAYS RECORD BREAKING.

"From peak to peak and upward ever scaling," sang the poet, and he must have been thinking of the ambitions of the Seattle Smoker Committee. For, every time they hold a smoker which is a record-breaking affair, instead of resting on their laurels, they calmly proceed to plan a yet more stupendous undertaking.

The last event eclipsed all previous ones; they turned over $363 to the Everett Defense. But, before we had time to draw a breath, they were out with the announcement of the next smoker to be held on Jan. 27th.

This new smoker is to be a leviathan among smokers; a king and emperor and high pontiff in the smoker world, beside which all other smokers will appear to be but pale, attenuated, anaemic affairs.

There will be a heap of fine boxing; a new and original sketch and other entertainments and lavish refreshments. All for 50 cents admission." Ring-side seats 50c extra. And, a word in your ear! You had better get those tickets early because there's going to be a hell of a rush.

## "HEREDITARY BONDSMEN!"

### Know Ye Not?

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!
By their right arms the conquest must be wrought!

## SURPRISING REDDING.

REDDING, Cal., Jan. 15th.—This town received a surprise on the evening of the 13th in the form of an I. W. W. "soap boxer." Fellow Worker Fred Goulder, fresh from organization activities in Spokane, and the Northwest, mounted the soap box and delivered a stirring address on the growth of the I. W. W., the Everett massacre as a part of the struggle of classes, and the general aims and objects of the industrial revolution.

It had been some time since the worker in Redding had heard an I. W. W. speaker; soon the word was spread all over town and the result was a large attendance.

When Fellow Worker Goulder, following the custom always used by the I. W. W. speaker, never by the advocates of the various fakes, threw the meeting open for questions, an individual, who from his appearance had not been intimate with a Number 2, asked: "When, where and by whom was the I. W. W. started?" This question answered to his satisfaction, he asked why it existed. Fellow Worker Goulder explained that the development of machinery had eliminated the hand tool and individual production and was fast bringing the skilled worker to the level of the unskilled. He showed how the craft unions, dividing the workers along lines of craft, were unable to combat the ever-growing power of the master-class. He showed how the masters had organized to control commodities and especially the Labor Power commodity, which is the basis of all other commodities. He showed the need for the workers to organize their power—as wage workers, without consideration of race, nationality, creed or color—to improve conditions and finally to bring about the overthrow of the profit system.

A good collection was taken up, after which papers were distributed to those who could not pay for them.

The hall of the Redding Union is at 1125 California Street, and all workers are welcome.
—Buckrake Slim.

## FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.

In preparation for the great activity on the railroad and other construction work in the Pacific Northwest Local No. 382, Construction Workers, I. W. W., has issued a call for a general conference on Thursday, March 1st in the I. W. W. Hall at Seattle.

It is the intention to awaken immediate discussion of the methods to be used in a vigorous campaign of organization on all construction jobs during the next Spring and Summer. All locals are asked to send delegates to this conference. All communications in this connection should be sent to Charles Berger, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle. Write articles on this subject for the "Industrial Worker."

Important! Frank Walsh is asked to get into communication with Jimmie Hughes, Room 419 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

## A CHANGE OF DATE.

The raffle for the benefit of the French I. W. W. paper will be drawn February 25th. Every local or member having money are requested to send the same with the stubs of tickets before that date to the Secretary-Treasurer, F. Landis, 403 Broadway Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Owing to an error in printing, the price of the tickets was not printed. They should be sold at ten cents each.

## YOU ARE NEEDED.

All rebels who are near the Minnesota strike zone are needed at Duluth. The Lumber Trust have sent over fifty gunmen to watch the employment offices, but in spite of this and arrests the strikers are continuing the picketing. A gunman beat up one of the pickets. Trouble started and forty-two were arrested.

The paper mill at International Falls is still closed and its 1,500 employees are idle as the result of the strike.

The lumber jacks are displaying wonderful solidarity and if they keep it up it will win sure victory.

Money is needed to carry on the fight. We ask all wage workers who realize the importance of this strike to rally to the defense.
CENTRAL STRIKE COMMITTEE,
By Bennie Warshawsky.

## MASTERCLASS BRUTALITY.

ELK RIVER, Ida.—One of the workers for the Cox's Camp No. 2 broke one of his ribs on the job. After reporting his condition to the boss, that infamous tool asked him if he had brought in his axe. When he replied in the negative the foreman said: "You had better go out to the woods and get it. If you don't I will not give you your time or an order on the hospital."

After laying in camp for two days the worker was forced to walk to the hospital three miles distant, carrying his blankets on his back.—A. George Jensen.

Fellow Worker J. C. Williams, one of the men who had handed the masters some great jolts in the fight for the emancipation of his class, a splendid rebel and fighter, died at Stockton, Cal., on Saturday, January 13th. For a considerable time the fellow worker had been sick and was some weeks ago forced to quit as secretary of the Stockton Union of the I. W. W. Fellow Worker Williams' death will be sad news to his many friends in the movement.

Eugene Belmont is asked to write to Hugo Allen, 511 Trent Ave., Spokane, Wash. Important!

## SUGGESTIONS FOREST AND LUMBERWORKERS

Forms of organization are dictated by the conditions on the job, and I believe that we should have discussions of the structure of the organization which can best function in the camps and mills of the West thru the "Industrial Worker." This will bring us all to our next meeting with some definite plan in our minds which we can then thresh out.

To awaken discussion, I would recommend:

An Industrial Union of Forest and Timberworkers with branches, stationary and job delegates thruout the entire Western timber district.

Regular business meetings to be held twice a year at the designated headquarters, to pass upon all matters concerning the entire industrial union. An organization committee to be elected at these meetings to pass upon all minor matters which arise between regular business meetings. I would also recommend that the organization committee shall be empowered to issue a referendum upon any matter of importance involving the entire industrial union. Also that the branches be permitted to meet and pass on all matters involving only their immediate locality, providing, however, that the organization committee shall have power to call a referendum upon any matter which a branch passes and which they believe to be of importance to the entire organization.

### Funds and Supplies.

Supplies to be issued to branches by the industrial union headquarters, and all moneys taken in by delegates and branch secretaries to be sent directly to headquarters. Headquarters to pay the salaries and expenses of the branches.

In cases where the expenses of a branch exceed the income, the organization committee shall be empowered to investigate. If they consider that it is advisable to hold a branch there for agitation, expenses are to be paid as before.

### Means of Organizing.

As many members as possible should be induced to take out job credentials.

Stationary delegates should be placed at timber centers where there are no branches, same to be paid and to function in the lining up of men, the work of agitation and the distribution of literature and supplies to job delegates.

Branch offices to be opened as soon as possible in all large lumber centers and to be directly connected with headquarters.

In view of the fact that there is to be a convention of lumberworkers held in Spokane some time next Spring, I believe that the membership should go there with some preconcieved idea of what they are going to do, and what form of organization they are going to favor.
—L. E. Butcher.

## SAN PEDRO ON THE JOB.

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—Marine Transport Union Number 250 of this city has moved to a new hall at 801 Beacon Street, opposite the City Park and Library, offering a magnificant view of the ocean and a suggestive view of the divided workers toiling on the ships and docks. On the docks and ships there is a terrible mixture of union and unorganized men working together under open-shop conditions. But even the unorganized men are disgusted with the conditions and many of these, as well as members of the I. L. A., who have been educated by the recent strike, are lining up.

Reports reach here that there is a rock quarry on Cataline Island in which the workers are ready to join the I. W. W.

There is need of a Culinary Workers' Local in Santa Barbara and a few delegates getting on the job there would probably produce results.
—Frank Wood.

## PREPARING FOR PAGEANT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The license has been granted, the German House has been engaged and all the arrangements have been made for the big pageant on February 21st.

The principal parts will be filled by Bill Thorne, Jack McCammon, Marcas A. Otis and Howard Schaffle. The first four have already accepted. Fellow Worker Schaffle has not as yet accepted. It is an all-star cast, so far as the big parts are concerned. Who could take the part of strikers and free speech fighters better than the membership of the I. W. W.?

The representation of the Everett Pageant will awaken San Francisco.

There is mail for the following members at A. W. O. Branch, 400, at 530 W. First St., Duluth, Minn.:

A. E. Herriott, Pete Tverson, Oscar Hahn, Louis Sadilek, S. Wilson, Karl Kinos, H. C. Ellsworth, E. Hoel, James Peck, Cliff Lake, G. W. Laskey, C. J. O. Donnell, Tom. Galvin, John Faddock, Luios Mezzanotte, Arthur Fountaine, George E. Glanert, Ador Nelson. Same can be had by writing
TED FRASER, Branch Secretary.

Any subscriber not getting the paper regularly is asked to write the "Industrial Worker" immediately. Members who renew their subscriptions are asked to so specify in their letters. Stamps can be sent in for small amounts, but in remitting in that form always state in the letter that stamps are being sent.

Fellow Worker G. A. Roberts, writing the "Industrial Worker" from Fresno, under date of January 15th, says: "No 'Sunny California' here any more. It started to snow this morning."

"Sunny California" never was "sunny" for a worker.

## BOSSES ARE SLIPPING.

BEMIDJI, Minn.—The bosses of the Northern woods are feeling themselves slipping, as the workers strive to take over some of the wage-setting powers previously held entirely by the lumber hogs. The lumberjacks are making a lot of holes in the bosses' meal tickets. The bosses do not like it, but they cannot help themselves.

Meantime, the workers are gaining more information as to the meaning of the struggle and the best tactics to pursue in the inevitable battle with their masters. It was with this aim in view that a big mass meeting was held by the Lumberworkers' Organization of the I. W. W. at Bemidji on Saturday, January 13th.

This meeting was called to order with Fellow Worker Nels Madsen in the chair. After the singing of one of the songs of revolt by the audience, and the sale of a quantity of literature, Fellow Worker H. E. McGuckin was introduced as the speaker of the evening. The fellow worker had come from Virginia to address this meeting. He spoke on the philosophy of the I. W. W. and the manner in which it was expressing itself in action in the strike zones of the Northern woods. He gave a clear, logical and emphatic statement of the aims of the organization.

A collection, to which the workers present donated liberally, was taken to defray the the expenses of the meeting.

The meeting was closed with the singing of "Hold the Fort."

The workers are beginning to see the power of the solidarity of labor and the necessity of standing together. We are holding the fort here. Also part of the bosses' fort. It should, and will, be all ours finally.
—Press Committee.

Any member of the I. W. W. who witnessed the accident on November 7th, at Couch Street and Broadway, Portland in which a man was injured by a street car is asked to communicate with Harry Lloyd, 27 N. First St., Portland.

Owing to space limitations, a number of articles received by the "Industrial Worker" a short time before going to press will have to be used in the next issue.

## AN APPEAL!

Fellow Workers: We hereby call your attention to the case of Louis Lavine and George Butts. These fellow workers were riding a freight train in the vicinity of Medford, Ore., about two months ago. The brakeman came along and ordered them to get off. This they refused to do as the train was moving at the rate of 25 miles an hour. The brakeman then started to throw Lavine off. He struck him with a club and stamped on his hands as Lavine was hanging onto the ladder.

It seems Lavine had a gun and to save his life he pulled the gun and fired, the brakeman was not hit, but Lavine and Butts were both arrested, held a considerable time without a hearing. They were then charged with assault with intent to kill and thrown into the County Jail at Jacksonville, Ore.

While in this jail they made an attempt to escape thru the roof of the jail. Butts made his getaway, but Lavine fell from the roof and fractured his hip bone. Lavine is now in the hospital in urgent need of medical attention.

A fracture of the hip is a serious injury and even if a person gets the best of medical attention, it is liable to cripple him for life.

Portland Locals have advanced $25.00 necessary to pay for an x-ray examination of his hip. Considerable money will be needed to give Fellow Worker Lavine proper treatment, whihc he must have, if he is not to be a cripple for life.

Besides this he must have a legal defense or he is liable to be railroaded for ten years. All told, it will cost something like $300.00 and the Portland Locals are unable to stand all the expense. Now imagine the situation of this fellow worker, suffering from a dangerous and painful injury, charged with a serious crime, alone and among a bunch of ignorant and prejudiced bull-dogs of the law, who regard him as a dangerous criminal for no other reason than because he carries a red card, and facing a long term in prison, if we do not rally to his defense.

We know that there are many of our members behind the "bars" in different parts of the country, and that money is badly needed for their defense. However this mans case is a particularly hard one, and we cannot leave him to his fate.

"Remember!" An injury to one is an injury to all. Any one of us is liable to be placed in a similar position at any time, thru no fault of our own, so do what you can for this fellow worker in helping to raise funds.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Watchword of Liberty." Fellow Worker Lavine was a member of No. 400.

Send all funds to Harry Lloyd, 27 N. First Str., Portland, Ore.

J. NORTON,
JAS. ROWAN,
Committee.

## EXTEND BATTLE LINE.

MISSOULA, Mont.—The I. W. W. has extended its battle line into the woods of Montana. Our new hall is at 113 West Front Street. My work here has shown that we will repeat the remarkable achievements we have been making in other territories. A little intelligent agitation is all that is needed to show the lumber jacks in this territory the necessity for and the power of organization.
—J. I. Turner.

## PREAMBLE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allow one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

**DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE!**

**Every subscriber will find a number opposite the name on the mailing wrapper or tag. Watch that number. It designates the last issue of the "Industrial Worker" you will get if you do not renew.**

**This is issue No. 42.**

## REFUSES CITIZENSHIP.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Jan. 7th, tells of Judge O'Boyle of Wilkes-Barre, who questioned each one of eighty applicants for naturalization papers as to whether he was an I. W. W. or not. Judge declares that if any naturalized men became members of the I. W. W. afterward, he would revoke their citizenship.

We wonder what the judge is going to do about the I. W. W. men who are natives of this fair land? Can he revoke their citizenship, or will be exile them? If so, where can he find a Siberian Hell any worse than the slave-holes of American industry?

It has been common to designate our form of government as a democracy, but in the true sense in which that term is properly used, as defining a government in which all its acts are performed by the people, it is about as far from it as any other of which we are aware.
S. F. MILLER,
Late Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in "Lectures on the Constitution of the United States."

Numbers 32 and 69 won the razors raffled off by the Omaha Union for the benefit of the Everett prisoners. The fellow workers holding these numbers are asked to communicate with Mat. K. Fox, 1301 Dogulas St., Omaha, Neb.

Fellow Worker Joe Burke was instantly killed by a Santa Fe train at Augusta, Kans., on January 15th. Any information leading to the whereabouts of his parents or other relatives would be greatly appreciated. Send all communications to J. R. Parker, 411 School St., Augusta, Kansas.

Duplicate cards from Union 400 for Frank Burke, J. H. Allerton and Lester Widner, are being held here. If they will apply thru their nearest Union Secretary these cards will be forwarded.

S. R. DARNLEY, Secretary,
Unions 380—338, 1314 Commerce St., Tacoma.

The following mail is on hand at Local 852:
Walter Nichols, Chas. Clingen, Richard Connor, J. Betz, Walter L. Stafford, H. C. Waelon, Wm. Ford, B. Rothman, Wm. Kane, Con. Murray, Nels Nelson, David Roberts, Mike McDonald, Max Sherburg, Robert Martin, Eli Lawson, Mrs. F. W. Satersfield, Frank Ferrell, J. W. Elliot, Dan Devine, Joe Fox, James Ryan, Mrs. J. Manley, Ben Reitman, Ludger Deporas, Fred Satesfield, A. B. Hailey, Harvey E. Smith, Emil Larson.

This mail will be forwarded to the above fellow workers by writing to
V. CROUGAN,
1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Worker William Wegh is Secretary of the Stockton Local. All communications should be addressed to him at Box 845. The local there is located at 238 South California Street.

All communications for Local 179, Branch 1, of New York City, should be addressed to J. D. Carlipie, at 211 East Fifth Street.

# SHOULD I. L. A. BE REVIVED ON FRONTS?

Tacoma, Wash.—On January 8 the following letter was sent to the International Longshoremen's Association of Tacoma by members of the Tacoma Local I. W. W.:

"As some of the members of Local 380, Marine Transport Workers,, I. W. W., cannot see why the I. L. A., which has gone down to defeat after one of the best fights ever put up by a craft organization, should be re-organized under the old form, I have been instructed to write the following invitation:

"Yourself or any member of your organization is invited to take the floor at our regular meeting on Wednesday, January 17, at 8 p. m. You will be given a courteous hearing and after the talk the meeting will be thrown open for questions.

"Hoping your Union will favor us with an early reply in the affirmative, we are,

"Yours for the Working-class."

On Wednesday, C. C. Losie, Treasurer, Ben Knutson, President, and J. Cross, Trustee, of Local 38—3, I L. A., appeared in answer to this invitation. The floor was offered first to Brother Losie by Fellow Worker Jeff Wallace, who acted as chairman. He declined, saying he preferred to wait until he had heard from our speaker.

J. Cross then took the platform and stated that while he was not prepared to debate he wanted to deny that the I. L. A. had been defeated. "The strike is not lost," he said. "It is still on and would have been won had all the members stayed on the picket line, instead of running away."

"Do not closed unions breed scabs?" was one of the questions asked of him. He denied that the books of the I. L. A. were closed before the strike.

In regard to the scab union hall open in Tacoma, he said: "That's what we want; let the bosses furnish the halls."

In support of the statement that strikes such as that of the I. L. A. can be won, he cited a case in New Zealand where men had stayed on the picket line for six months "before they were beaten."

Ben Knutson was offered the floor but he declined.

Fellow Worker Doran, who was the next speaker, said he had not come to give a propaganda talk, but to learn where the craft form of organization was superior to class organization along industrial lines. After giving Brother Cross credit for being a man true to his convictions, he said he was surprised at the statement that the I. L. A. was not defeated. With all demands lost, their treasury depleted, their membership scattered and new graves in the cemetery, it surely looked as if they had been defeated.

In Eastern Washington and Idaho he had met some of the men who had not stayed on the picket lines, working in the woods or on farms. They had been forced to work in order to live and it could not be said of them that they had deserted. They had shown themselves to be fighters by going out when the strike was called, and had they remained it would but mean more hungry families, more broken heads, more graves on the hillside and more tin-starred murderers walking the streets unhung.

**Form of Organization to Blame.**

He showed that the defeat was due to the antiquated form of organization, which permitted union sailors, railroaders, teamsters, etc., to assist the employers break the strike of union longshoremen. He cited cases in San Pedro where union sailors, who had been working as longshoremen when the strike had been on but a short time, went back into the Sailors' Union and, as sailors, handled cargo, thus scabbing on themselves. He showed that they did this without violating any of the rules of the A. F. of L., remaining good union men.

In answer to a question "Red" took up the chalk, turned to the blackboard, and in a few minutes had shown the superiority of class to craft unionism.

After Doran's talk C. E. Losie spoke for fifteen minutes, and after denying the existence of the class struggle said he was in favor of industrial unionism. He said he wanted to organize the allied crafts into unions affiliated with the I. L. A., a thing which he had been trying to do for twenty-six years. He also claimed that the I. L. A. had not closed their books before the strike, stating that the union was full and a card giving out that fact was posted on the wall. At the same time arrangements were made so that the longshoremen could join as warehouse men. "So," he said, "tho we had the front door closed we let them in the back door."

In rebuttal Doran said that his idea of a union was one in which the doors were open as long as there was a member of the workingclass outside. He said the reason that the A. F. of L. had in twenty-six years been unable to organize the workers into craft unions was that the craft form of organization was impractical, not conforming with the organization of modern industry. He proved that the workers must organize for themselves as they are now organizing for the bosses—industrially.

Members of the I. L. A. in Tacoma know that the books were closed for twelve months before the strike and a motion was put on the books to close the books of the warehousemen, which was laid over until the strike was settled.

—Darnley.

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The "Industrial Worker" has a large number of sub books. Send a postal and one will be forwarded you on the day your card is received.

# AUSTRALIAN I. W. W.'S FIGHT BOSSES, MURDER AND SYPHILIS

From the capjitalist press we get more news of the victory of the I. W. W. movement in Australia and the release of the twelve members of the I. W. W. charged with treason, owing to their activities in the fight against conscription.

As the result of the censorship no news of that nature, or in fact any reference to any labor difficulties there, are contained in the five or six Australian papers which the Industrial Worker receives regularly.

* * *

By HARRY CARR.

A steamer is just in from Australia. Many of the passengers have come thru Los Angeles on their way East. They tell of conditions little short of appalling.

Australia is in the grip of anarchy. Taking advantage of the war crisis, the labor unions and the I. W. W. have brought about a reign of terror, forcing the government, by threats of burning the cities, to release from the jails members of the I. W. W. band who have committed treason.

There is a revolt on the part of labor against sending the troops necessary to keep Australia's contingent of the army. The Australian forces in France are now 50,000 men shy.

The most dreadful story told by these travelers is of the spread of disease from soldiers who became infected with syphilis while on service in Egypt and other foreign stations.

Among these travelers was the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, formerly a Los Angeles clergyman, now a world-famous evangelist! Jimmie Dime, a boxing promoter; Tom McMahon, a heavyweight boxer, and a physician who does not consent that his name be mentioned. What follows is a composite of their statements and experiences.

The trouble in Australia began with the return from England of Premier Hughes, the high priest of the labor party. He brought word that vigorous measures must be taken to send more troops to take places of 75,000 Australians lost.

Australia and New Zealand had given their word to the British government to maintain a force of 120,000 men in the field. Owing to the falling off of the voluntary enlistments, this number had dropped far below the required number. Sixteen thousand recruits per month are necessary to meet the wastage.

Under the military precautions act, Premier Hughes had the legal right to call all citizens of military age into the army; but for some reason he chose instead to call an election, at which the question of conscription was to be voted on.

Hughes felt so sure, however, that conscription would pass, that he called between 30,000 and 40,000 troops to the colors and put them into training camps.

**Campaign Bitter.**

The conscription campaign lasted six weeks. It was extraordinarily bitter and riotous Jimmy Dime and Tom McMahon told me they repeatedly witnessed riots in which conscription banners were torn down and fought over.

Strange to say, some of the soldiers invalided home from the war took the stump against conscription. Dime told me he heard one soldier make a speech in one of the parks to a great crowd of people. This soldier bitterly denounced the British army officers. He said they were aristocrats who had servants to brush their clothes and to groom their horses and shine their boots. "Let them send their bloody servants into the trenches to fight and they won't have to conscript us," said this orator.

The majority of the returned soldiers advocated conscription. That is, they advocated it in their speeches. The pitiable physical plight of most of them militated very strongly against it.

Jimmie Dime says the soldiers back from the front were a ghastly sight. Many of them were unwounded, but were suffering from the most dreadful nervous diseases caused by the strain of being constantly under fire.

A large share of them were also suffering from venereal disease. The contact of the soldiers with the dregs of humanity, around Suez and other dump holes will be a scourge upon the world for centuries to come.

The returned physician says there have been 40,000 syphilitic cases treated in Sydney in five years. One third of the patients treated were women. Army surgeons in Australia state that 70 per cent of the men of one regiment were afflicted by one form or another of venereal disease. There were 600 syphilitic soldiers in one hospital.

**Plight of Soldiers.**

A young Australian sergeant told one of the travelers that he had been on two target shoots in command of parties. One consisted of 16 soliders of which 12 men were syphilitic. On another were 12 men of whom seven had syphilis.

A committee of public safety was appointed not long ago to investigate the appalling spread of the disease in Sydney. The committee found there had been 3,000 cases in Sydney in six months. Twenty-five per cent of the children treated for sickness in Melbourne at the hospitals were found to have secondary syphilis. Out of 300 families examined by this commission 14 per cent were afflicted with the disease. Out of 200 deaths at one of the public hospitals 66 per cent were directly or indirectly due to syphilis.

These facts had a depressing influence upon conscription.

**Station Machine Guns**

The feeling became so bitter and the violence that attended it was so acute and dangerous that the government stationed machine guns all over the principal cities. Had conscription passed, I. W. W. leaders openly threatened revolution.

In connection with the disturbances, a prominent I. W. W. leader named Barker was arrested. He was put in jail. The I. W. W. immediately demanded his release.

They said unless he were immediately let out of jail they would burn Sydney. Upon the refusal of the government, the I. W. W.'s set out to make good their threat. Fires broke out in Sydney every night. When houses to the value of $3,000,000 had been destroyed, the government backed down and let Barker go. It was practically a surrender to anarchy.

Some 10 or 12 I. W. W. leaders were arrested on a charge of treason in connection with these fires. The demand was promptly made that the government drop this charge. Again, the government refused.

**Had to Eat Dirt.**

Hughes, the high priest of the labor party, was fairly struck dumb at the result of the election. It spelled his ruin. Following the election the anti-conscriptionists immediately demanded that Hughes demobilize the troops he had called to the colors for training. Hughes had to yield and the soldiers so sorely needed for Great Britain had to be disarmed and sent home.

Right in the midst of his crisis the unions, flushed by victory, called a great strike that tied up Australia as tight as a drum.

It started in the coal mines in North Australia. The miners already had the advantage of the most ironbound labor laws forced upon Australia by the labor party. They had compulsory arbitration and an eight-hour law. But they struck to compel the mine owners to subtract from their day the time occupied in going down into the mines.

They contended their day should be eight hours from the time the last man went down until the last man came up at night. And that half-an-hour should be allowed for dinner. This would be the same as getting eight-hours' pay for six-and-one-half hours' work.

The mine owners said they would take it to the court of arbitration. Altho this court had been established by the labor party, and was compulsory to both parties, the miners refused to arbitrate.

**A Terrible Situation?**

A terrible situation resulted. The transports waiting in the bay to take soldiers to the battle line in France couldn't move a propeller for lack of coal.

The newspapers pleaded with the unions, on the ground of patriotism, to let enough coal go out to move the transports. The unions only answered, "we stand firm." It was pointed out that England was threatened with famine for lack of Australian wheat, but they refused coal for the wheat ships.

It was pointed out to them, that children were suffering for food in the big cities, because the railroads could not move cars. The unions shrugged their shoulders.

The government commandered all the coal in sight and the industries were able to keep going for a very little while. Finally everything shut down. Eighteen hundred establishments had to close in one of the big Australian cities.

The hotels couldn't get electricity to light with; old-fashioned kerosene lamps were used. Cooking practically ceased all over the city.

Australia was facing a desperate situation. Owing to the fact that the government was absolutely in the hands of the labor party, no help could come from that quarter.

In the end, the miners were persuaded to leave their case in the hands of a government commission which was obviously pledged to do as the unions dictated. This commission conceded every point to the strikers and the unions let industrial Australia come crawling to its feet. Statisticians figure that the strike cost Australia more than the increase in wages will amount to in 17 years.

When the ship bearing these passengers sailed from Sydney, the prostration of the government was complete. Australia was under the dictatorship of the I. W. W.

## GOVERNOR APPOINTS NEW JUDGE

Governor Lister has named Judge J. T. Ronald, of the King County Superior Court, to preside over the trials of the 74 I. W. W. men in Everett, Snohomish County, Wash. Affidavits of prejudice were filed by the attorneys for the defense against both the Snohomish County judges, and after the supreme court refused to grant the writ asking for an exchange, Governor Lister made the appointment.

This means that he date of trial will soon be set, as the arraignment can now continue and, as soon as the boys have made their plea of "Not Guilty," the probable day of trial will be mentioned.

Now is the time for the workers who care at all for the progress of their class from slavery to economic freedom, who care at all for the free expression of the needs and demands of labor, to show their colors.

It is no good,—and this is no time,—to be a lip revolutionist! This is not the time to go around exuding "sympathy" at every pore, and doing nothing else.

This is most essentially and most emphatically the time for the workers to get in some action!

The Defense needs money! Send it in! The Defense needs publicity! Organize meetings and get out literature! The result of this struggle, the freedom of the 74 fellow workers in Everett, depend upon YOUR action! Now, get to it!

Send all funds to Herbert Mahler, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash. —Charles Ashleigh.

## BIG SMOKER FOR EVERETT.

Those who are holding the fort in Everett, and they are a great number, will give a smoker, just to prove that while Everett has murdered some of the members of the I. W. W., the I. W. W. still grows. This smoker will be a big event according to those who are making the arrangements. Arrangements have been made for talent of the first order. Go to the Hall of the I. W. W. at 1115 Hewett Avenue, February 3rd and spend an evening without one dull moment. The admission will be $1.00, with reserved seats 50c more.

## SOLIDARITY THE THEME.

(Continued from page 1)

wild and for a minute he was unable to continue.

His next statement was, "To Hell with submission and apathy, what the workers need to day is the same spirit that animated the commune, and Jim Connelly, and the Australians." As a child of the world who had visited many nations, he said he was within the truth in saying that the capitalists of America are the most relentless, the most merciless and the most ruthless in the world. "There will," he said, "be other tragedies as long as there is red blood in the working-class and industrial slavery endures. A great wave of militancy should sweep the workers of America."

Ending, he said: "The Everett victims will not have suffered in vain if they arouse the workers to their duty to their class."

After the singing of a number of songs of revolt, the vast audience marched out of the hall with expressions of resolutions to materialize the solidarity of words and thoughts into the dynamic hitting and conquering force of the solidarity of action.

The following resolution was unanimously carried by a standing vote during this greatest meeting of fighting workers in the history of the city of Seattle:

**Resolution.**

WHEREAS, it has been claimed that an organized movement has been made by members of the Everett Commercial Club and others affiliated with the employers' interests in Everett, Wash., to suppress Free Speech and Labor Organization, and

WHEREAS, there has been a long series of acts of brutal and illegal repression in which official authority has been used as a cloak for the suppression of Labor, and,

WHEREAS, these atrocities culminated in the bloody tragedy of November 5th, when the then Sheriff McRae and a group of so-called citizen-vigilantes, armed with rifles, refused to allow passengers on the steamer Verona to land and enforced this refusal at the point of a gun, resulting in the killing of five and the injury of forty, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED by this meeting of five thousand citizens of Seattle, Washington, that the President of the United States, the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate appoint a committee of members of the United States Congress and the Senate to immediately undertake an investigation of all facts leading up to this controversy to the end that the true facts may be known to the people of the United States.

Resolution unanimously adopted January 21, 1917, at Protest Meeting held at Dreamland Rink, Seattle, Wash.

## YOU BET THEY'LL STICK!

Who said the lumberjacks won't stick The Milwaukee Lumber Company is not saying it.

This outfit fired two of their men because they were members of the I. W. W. It was their intention to weed them all out gradually.

Bingo! The jacks woke up! Of course in waking up they joined the union. Two camps walked out. There was no time wasted in argument; they just packed up and went. Five or six who were not members made straight for the hall and got cards.

George Annis, the walker, said he did not know what was the matter with the "Jacks," as they were walking out over every little thing. The members thought that firing two of their number was a big thing. The boss can look at his empty camps and find out that it was. One hundred and fifty men came out. This is what happens, bosses who discriminate against the I. W. W.

From the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast the same wonder thing, Solidarity, is in operation, to the bosses' disgust.

T. P. Jones, the Superintendent of the Potlatch Lumber Company, has come to the conclusion that it does no good to fire I. W. W. members. He said recently: "I might as well hire what I. W. W.'s come to the job looking for work. When I send to Spokane I get all I. W. W.'s anyway."

The Everett Defense stamps have arrived here, and the boys are running races to see who gets the most in their books.

—Roy A. Brown.

# WHAT "OPEN SHOP" MEANS TO WORKERS

On Friday, January 19th, the waterfront workers of Seattle gave evidence of their desire for industrial unionism by packing the I. W. W. hall to the doors.

Fellow Worker J. T. Doran, familiarly known by the waterfront workers as "Red," delivered one of his illuminating and convincing chart talks on the necessity of industrial organization, without regard to nationality, creed or color. Many workers, who in the past had ridiculed the I. W. W. plan of organizing the workers, were present. They were as vociferous in their applause when a good point was made by the speaker and laughed as loud at his witticisms as any. Many colored workers who were present showed keen interest in the convincing arguments of Fellow Worker Doran in regard to the colored workers.

The meeting held on Friday was but the forerunner of many other meetings of the same order. The organization committee will endeavor to arrange for one of these meetings every week. At present Fellow Worker Doran's services are required elsewhere, but as soon as he has finished these duties Local 252 will arrange for more Doran meetings.

One result of Friday's meeting was the large number of applications received. Another was that the workers are discussing industrial unionism with increased interest. Everywhere where workers congregate one hears approval of the I. W. W. This indicates future membership and greater results than in the past. Many of those who would join are short of funds owing to the very conditions which are making them wish to join.

The conditions on the Seattle waterfront are pitiful, and more so as they are directly traceable to the lethargy and thoughtlessness of the workers themselves.

The writer and two fellow workers were along the waterfront in search of work on Monday morning. At several docks men were being picked. At every place we visited there were from ten to twenty-five men for every job. At one dock the jam of men was so thick that it was impossible to get into the warehouse. There were four or five hundred waiting for the boss to go over the slaves and pick those who could get a few hours work. At another place, where there was a carload of tin to unload, there were at least one hundred and fifty waiting for the boss to pick ten men out of their midst. This is a common sight for the old-timers and awakens little comment. It is not uncommon for the work-seekers to stand in line for four or five hours in a rain waiting for a few of their number to be given the opportunity to sell themselves to a boss. Among these are workers who will say that the I. W. W. is too radical. They do not see that the direct action tactics of the bosses are more radical than those of the I. W. W.

Recent developments show that the bosses are beginning to feel uneasy over the growth of the I. W. W. The employers on the waterfront have gone so far as to intimate that they would favor an agreement with the I. L. A. Negotiations are now under way. From authoritative sources we learn that the arrangement is so rotten that it stinks. Yet strange to say, there are employees who are giving favorable consideration to the plans of the bosses. If successful, the I. W. W. knows that any plans of this nature will but react on the parties involved. Those who lend themselves to the furthering of this scheme are bound to wake up some time. When they do the conservative laborites will have embarrassing questions to answer.

Taken as a whole the situation along the coast was never so favorable for the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W. as at present. Every port on the coast has a branch that is building up at a remarkable rate. This is not a spasmodic growth. The workers are waking up to their need of industrial unionism.

Workers on the Seattle waterfront, line up. Take out a red card! Investigate for yourself! Do these things and help us speed the day when the bosses will have to go to work.

## GURLEY FLYNN DATES.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, called by the general working-class: "The Joan of Arc of the Labor Movement," by the bosses who have had to deal with her to their loss on most of the industrial battlefields of America: "That damned I. W. W. agitator," and by the members of the I. W. W., the greatest title they can give man or woman: "Fellow Worker," has been routed for the defense of the Everett prisoners.

Her dates for the near future are:
Everett, Liberty Hall, Jan. 25th.
I. L. A. Hall, Seattle, Jan. 28th.
Aberdeen, Wash., Jan. 31st.
Hoquiam, Wash., Feb. 1st.
Astoria, Wash., Feb. 3rd.
Portland, Ore., Feb. 4th.
North Yakima, Wash., Feb. 5th.
Spokane, Wash., Feb. 11th.
Sle Elum, Wash., Feb. 13th.

Fellow Worker Flynn will before the Spokane meeting speak in Sand Point, Bonners Ferry, St. Maries and Missoula. The dates for these places and other meetings subsequent to the Spokane meeting will be announced in the next issue of the "Industrial Worker."

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The "Indusrial Worker" has on hand a number of propaganda articles, articles of philosophy and a ton of songs and poetry, more or less. These will be printed as space is available.